Vol. XI. THE No. 5

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET STREET.

SATURDAY, JUNE 17th, 1797.

Further Explanations on the REVENUE LAW passed on the 3d of March 1797, by the Commissioner of the Revenue.

THIS act, though supplementary to former acts in relation to duties on distilled spirits and stills, has no reference to any stills employed in the distillation of spirits from foreign materials; nor has it any reference to the stills in any distillery in a city, town or village, the capacity of all the stills of which be four hundred gallons or upwards. In respect to all country stills whatever, employed in distilling domestic materials, and to stills employed on like materials in cities, towns & villages, in which the whole capacity of the stills is less than four hundred gallons, the following principles are established by force and virtue of this act, taken in connection with the unrepealed parts of former acts.

1st All distillers *must* in the month of *June* in every year make *entry* of their stills *as heretofore*: and if they propose to distil by *licence*, their *election* must be signified, as formerly, *in writing at the time of entry in June*. It is *particularly* to be observed, that if no election be made to distil by licence at the time of entry, the distiller will be absolutely held by law to pay a duty of fifty-four cents per gallon on the capacity of his still for the year ensuing, payable in two half yearly instalments, should his still be worked once during the said year, just as if this law of 1797 had not been passed. If the election to distil by licence be omitted to be made, no licence will be demandable by the distiller during such year, nor can any collector grant a licence to such non electing distiller. This cannot be made too plain to the officers and distillers, and I request you to impress it on them.

2d. If at the time of entry in June annually an *election* be made to *distil by licence*, the distiller may at his option demand licences, for either of the following periods or terms for which he will be chargeable at the following rates, viz.

For a licence for two weeks or fourteen days, at six cents for every gallon of the capacity of the still, including its head.

For a licence for one month, at ten cents as aforesaid.

For a licence for two months, at eighteen cents as aforesaid.

For a licence for three months, at twenty-four cents as aforesaid.

For a licence for four months, at thirty cents as aforesaid.

For a licence for five months, at thirty six cents aforesaid.

For a licence for six months, at forty-two cents as aforesaid.

3d. If a distiller, *having actually elected in June* to pay by licence, proceeds to *any* distillation without *taking out* such licence, or after it shall expire, he will be liable to pay a duty of forty two cents per gallon on the capacity of his still, including its head.

4th. No second or subsequent licence can be demanded, until all that is due on the still, for which licence is requested, shall have been paid and discharged.

5th. After a licence has been taken out, whether for a fortnight or one or more months, it cannot be altered to include a time longer, or shorter, than that for which it was granted, nor can it be returned for the purpose of obtaining other licence, comprehending the same time, or more, or the whole, or any part of the same time. Nor can that licence be in any way prolonged, or otherwise altered or varied. When its term expires, a new one can be taken out at the pleasure of the *electing* distiller for any lawful term.

The right of using, during the licenced term, a still for which a licence has been obtained, may be transfered to new owner; due entry of the said being previously made with the proper officer of inspection, in which case the act or instrument of transfer ought to be endorsed upon the licence.

It is to be carefully and impressively observed to the collectors and distillers, that stills not entered in the month of June, remain liable to all the unrepealed provisions and penalties, prescribed by former acts.

In executing this law, the officers of the revenue will be most particularly careful to remind all the distillers, *that an omission to signify in June, and in writing, their election to pay duty by licence*, will leave them *during the ensuing year liable* to the charge of *fifty-four cents per gallon on the capacity of their stills*, without a possibility of relief, if they shall employ any such still in any act of distillation.

JOHN NEVILL,
Inspector of the Revenue.

I do hereby forewarn all persons from trusting Isaac Fitzgerald, my indented servant.

JAMES PATTERSON.

May 30, 1797.

JOHN IRWIN,

HAS just received and is now opening a fresh supply of MERCHANDIZE, suitable to the season, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms.

Pittsburgh, June 2, 1797.

WILLIAM CHRISTY.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends & customers that he has just received a fresh supply of SPRING GOODS, consisting of fancy, striped and india nankeens, olive janes, pillow fustians, mantua, sattins, lutestrings, modes, farsnetts, ell-wide persians, &c. book, jaconett and tamboured muslins, muslin shawls with field and handsome borders, garden fans, umbrellas, and a variety of new goods, suitable to the season, which he will sell at the most reduced prices for cash, as well as the usual credit

Pittsburgh, June 2, 1797.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Lots No. 15, 21, 22, 23, 24, 27 and 28, in township No. 7, and Range No. 2, of the North Western Territory, were purchased October 24th, 1787, of the United States in the city of New York, for the joint use of William Duer of the one part, and Robert Johnston, Absalom Martin, James Simpson, and Israel Ludlow of the second part.—Also Lots No 6, 12, 18, 24, 30 and 36, of township No. 8, Range No. 2—and Lots No. 13, 14, 19 and 20, of township No. 9, Range No. 2—and also Lots No. 9, 14, 15, and 20, of township No. 7, Range No. 2, for the joint use of William Edgar and Alexander M'Comb of the one part, and Robert Johnston, Absalom Martin, James Simpson, and Israel Ludlow of the second part.

The subscriber, agent for the parties of the second part, being informed that Daniel M'Elheran, attorney for William Hill, has sold, and is offering for sale a part of the above mentioned Lots, thinks it his duty, in this public manner, to inform those who have purchased, and those who may hereafter be induced to purchase, that he is in possession of the original article, which entitles the parties of the second part to one equal moiety of the above mentioned Lots, and that he is determined to prosecute the same as the law directs.

ROBERT JOHNSTON.

Pittsburgh, May 26, 1797.

Eight Dollars Reward,

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, on Pine Creek, about five miles from the mouth, about the middle of April last a Bay HORSE eight years old this spring, about 13 or 14 hands high, a natural pacer, a white spot on his nose, had a bell on, with a leather strap which went twice round his neck. Whoever takes up said horse and delivers him to the subscriber, or JEREMIAH BARKER, in Pittsburgh, or gives information where he may be had, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by.

PHILIP GRUB.

June 1st, 1797.

The noted BULL

NONPAREIL,

WILL *be kept for the remaining part of this season, at the farm of John Hoffman, at the two mile run, from Pittsburgh, on the Monongahela river, at the low price of fifteen shillings.*

Nonpareil scorns to build his worth on a long train of ancestors, though he can boast of the noted old Nonpareil, and the blood of old Cherry circulates in the veins of his grand dam. His strength and activity will justify his character, and his issue has evinced the stock from whence he sprang.

GEO. HARTSHORN.

Forks of Yough, June 9, 1797.

STRAYED, *or rather supposed to be stolen, from the commons of Pittsburgh, on the first of Nov. last, a black mare colt, 2 years old, at present, with a small star in her face, and by some malicious person was branded last fall, on the off side, with the letter R. near the root of her tail, not very perceivable. Whoever returns said colt to the subscriber, or gives information where she may be found, so that he may get her again, shall have Six Dollars Reward and reasonable charges, and if stolen Four Dollars for the Theif, if found, so that he may be prosecuted for the same.*

MARK DEARY.

Pittsburgh, May 4, 1797.

Foreign Intelligence.

VIENNA, March 25.

THE information received from Italy is by no means favourable.—The French have attacked the Austrian lines in Venetian Frial, which brought on a bloody contest, in which a number of men were lost on both sides.—The Austrians were obliged to leave their advantageous position after the French had been four times repulsed, but returned with fresh troops which compelled the Imperialists to retire behind the river Lizonza, the French then entering Udine, threatened Palma, Nuova, and even Trieste.—Two Austrian generals are made prisoners, and two squadrons of hussars nearly cut in pieces.

Nothing could equal the courage of the Austrians in general, except that of the Archduke himself, who was exposed to the most imminent danger. Two French hussars were in a few paces of him, who being observed by some of Archduke Joseph's hussars; they flew to his relief, and cut down the French hussars, and thus saved the prince, but the most unpleasant circumstance is, that at present this general can no longer receive any reinforcements immediately from the Tyrolian country.

The circumstance of the Archduke's being attacked on the same day on which he intended to have attacked the enemy, has given rise to a number of speculations.

LONDON, April 8 to 11.

Private accounts received from Vienna have brought the disagreeable news of a general action having taken place between the two grand armies in the Tyrol; in which the Austrian army was defeated with very considerable loss; and the Archduke for a short time taken prisoner, some of the enemies troops having seized his horse's bridle; but his Royal Highness was very soon rescued by some of his soldiers. He is reported to be wounded.

The following additional particulars are given also: that Buonaparte apprised of the march of a numerous body of troops to reinforce the army of Prince Charles, made an attack upon his Royal Highness, which, after an obstinate and desperate conflict was attended with success.—The result of this unfortunate affair was, that the Archduke, thus cut off from his reinforcements, immediately retreated into the circle of Austria, leaving the French general to take quiet possession of the important post of Villack, in Corinthia, about 60 leagues distance from Vienna.—In the above action, eleven officers belonging to one Austrian regiment, are said to have been killed; and the Archduke, as before stated, in his endeavours to retrieve the fate of the day, narrowly escaped, in a wounded condition, from falling into the hands of the enemy.—The heroic beeaviour of his Royal Highness upon this occasion, is spoken of in terms of the highest admiration. On the intelligence of this disaster reaching Vienna, that city was thrown into the utmost consternation, and, in the moment of alarm, many of the inhabitants proceeded to pack up their property, for the purpose of removing it to a place of greater safety.

Such are the general outlines of the private advices, received upon the subject. The official dispatches received by government on Thursday, it is, however, necessary to observe, make no mention whatever of any general engagement having taken place, They however, make mention, that the Imperialists had been defeated in a partial action, with the loss of one general and 1800 men taken prisoners; and add, that there had been several affairs of posts, in which the French were generally victorious. The Archduke it is allowed on all hands, has retreated into Corinthia, but whether in consequence of the defeat stated to have been sustained by him, or for the purpose of concentrating his force for the defence of Austria, is difficult to mention,

In the account lately given to the secret articles of the treaty signed at Basle, and ratified by a new convention on the 6th of August last, at Berlin, between Prussia and France, it was stated, that his Prussian majesty had made certain stipulations for himself, the Stadtholder, and the Prince of Hesse. The following was the project.

The King of Prussia to have the fertile provinces of Munster, which lies contiguous to his other possessions in the north of Germany:

The Stadtholder to have the bishopric Bamburgh and Wartzburg, which will be formed into an electorate;

The Prince of Hesse to have the abbey Fuida;

And the Elector of Hanover to have principalities of Oznaburgh, as a bonus for acquiescence in this partition.

Every information supports the belief, let the war terminate as it may, the king Prussia, as well as the French Directory, be foiled in their plans of secularising Germany, and of reducing the Emperor's authority as chief of the empire.

A letter from Frankfort of the 14th states that 30,000 peasants, inhabiting Spessart, have offered to arm, and to join Imperial army of the Lower Rhine, in order to defend their country against another French invasion.

General Hoche has published a proclamation, abolishing all the French administration in the Prussian provinces on the left bank the Rhine.

Yesterday morning, the Hamburgh mail became due; on Sunday arrived in town. We are sorry to state, that the accounts which it brings are unfavourable to the cause of the allies.

The intelligence from the frontiers of Italy dated on the 22d ult. is, that the French have, in consequence of the defeat of general Laudamian, become masters of the whole bank of the Piave, from the Adriatic Sea to Cadore.

From the ST. JAMES's CHRONICLE, April 8.

Tuesday—one o'clock.

Yesterday at noon the gentlemen who had offered to contract for the ensuing loan, waited on Mr. Pitt, according to appointment, when he informed them, that since he last saw them, some circumstances had arisen which made it necessary for him, as the agent of the public, and in justice to themselves, to postpone the settlement of the loan for some days, until he saw what was likely to be the turn of events now pending. He told them that Mr. HAMMOND was about to set out for Vienna immediately, and that he should explain himself more particularly in the House of Commons.

DUBLIN, April 6.

Accounts yesterday reached town from Monaghan, that a crew of desperadoes, it is said 500 in number, had forcibly entered the house of lord Caledon, at Tynon, and taken there out fifteen stands of arms.

The same letters state, that a numerous banditti entered the village of Glaslough, in that county, and plundered the inhabitants of arms and ammunition.

A letter from Newry, dated the 4th inst. mentions an outrage to have taken place by a party of dragoons, riding in a furious manner through the town, without any officer, and proceeding to several acts of violence. The letter also mentions, that on the following night, a magistrate, with a party of yeomanry infantry, assaulted the house in which a free mason's lodge were assembled at their usual monthly meeting, and took the whole of the lodge, consisting of twenty two decent tradesmen, into custody, where they remained on Tuesday night, unconvicted, and unbailed, although unexceptionable bail had been repeatedly offered.

MILAN, March 15.

An unexpected and important change has taken place in the Venetian territory; three of the principal towns of the republic, Verona, Brescia, and Bergamo, the former of which contains 60,000, the second 48,000, and the last 13,000 inhabitants, together with the town of Crema, have thrown themselves on the protection of the French, and solicited to be annexed to the new republic of Lombardy.

The city of Vicenza, containing 30,000 souls, has also shewn an inclination to adopt the same measure.

The papal towns of Ravenna, Gubbio, and the duchy of Gubbio, are likewise desirous of being united to the Cispadane republic; and their general assembly has abolished the torture.

BERGAMO, March 13.

This day an event, which still appears to us as a dream, has taken place; the first fami-

this city have placed themselves under
otection of the French. All the Vene-
authorities are suspended, and all the
have disarmed and disbanded. A mul-
itude has been erected, which has already
istered the oath to about 8000 persons.
ate Governor left the city to-day about
but before he went he published the fol-
g

PROCLAMATION:

"LIVE THE REPUBLIC OF BERGAMO!

I engage myself to the people of Berga-
hat I will do my utmost to procure liber-
those persons who are now confined at
ce for favouring the French Republic,
heir restoration to their families.

igned) " ALEX. OTTOLINI."

merican Intelligence.

BOSTON, May 26.

Friday evening, came to town by the
f New-York, captain Appleton, of the
ner Cynthia of this port, lately captured
e French, carried into, and condemned
. Martin's. On sailing in with the plun-
g privateer, three or four of her expert
ooters, were sent on board, who, without
iring the destination of the vessel, pro-
ed to break open the chests in the cabin,
g, with an infernal voraciousness, upon
thing valuable. Captain A. begged
to respect the property till the vessel had
fairly adjudged a prize, observing, that
e conduct they were then using, they
ed the forfeiture of those heavy bonds,
honest government always exacted, be-
commissioning privateers: But Pharoah's
was as soft as spring snow to the hearts
hese marauders. They proceeded with
pillaging. The whole of the time which
prize master had possession of the vessel at
captain A. was obliged to lodge upon
, exposed to frequent rains and disagree-
varying winds, and when a murmur es-
d his lips at this brutal usage, he suffered
r the cowardly blows of these power-
d pirates. After arriving at St. Martin's
was driven on shore, without a change of
hing, or any means of procuring subsis-
te. His application for some relief from
property was treated with the most impe-
s insolence; oaths and threats of assassina-
was the mildest treatment he experienced
The vessel's papers were sent to Guadaloupe
in a few days an order of condemnation
returned; without the least opportunity
g offered Captain A. for defending his
perty, or knowing the form of tryal. It
o the humanity of Captain Poussett of
ckleheat, that Captain A. was enabled
in to reach his native country.

BALTIMORE, May 29.

TREMENDOUS STORM.

The storm that happened on Saturday even-
was one of the most awful and tremend-
that we remember ever to have experien-
, and could not fail to impress the mind
h dread and horror. The explosions of
tning and thunder, succeeded each other
h such rapidity, that scarcely an interval
an instant was observable between them;
the sharpness of the lightning and terri-
violence of the thunder, joined with tor-
ts of rain and hail, made the scene, while
asted, undescribably fearful. Two houses
Fell's Point, near the Methodist meeting
use, were struck by the lightning, and con-
erably injured. There is something ex-
mely singular and astonishing in the pro-
fs and effects of the electric matter in both
tances. One of the houses is the residence
a Mr. Moucheter. The lightning appears
have fallen on the chimney, the top of
ich it threw down, and immediately to
ve divided into two streams, one of them
serting the chimney, pierced the roof,
ssed into the upper room, through the ceil-
g, and issued through a pane of glass, which
s so completely shattered, that not a particle
s left in the sash.

The other stream ran from the chimney
ong the edge of the roof to the corner, where
tore off a great number of the shingles;
om this part it changed its course, ran across
e gable end, (which it injured greatly, by
ging it considerably outward) 'till it reach-
a tin water spout on the opposite corner;
ssing down the spout to its extremity, which
as about three or four feet from the ground,
again divided into three other streams: one
ntinued down to the earth, passing through
tub that was placed under the spout, forced
e water entirely out of the tub, and made a
le in the bottom of it. A second stream
rted through the brick wall, about two or
ree feet from the floor.—A third passed the-
same wall, below the other, and in its way tore the wash board entirely to pieces. A gentleman and lady were sitting in the room at tea, the table close to the wall where the lightning entered: the lady extremely alarmed, had just placed her cup upon the table, her hand resting in contact with it. The gentleman had risen from his chair, and had rested his hand upon that on which the lady was sitting, endeavouring to encourage her against the apprehensions under which she laboured, in this situation, the higher stream of the two last traced, struck the chair on which she was sitting—split the bottom to pieces—passed up the back, which it also shattered—struck the gentleman's hand which it bruised and swelled considerably—flew from thence across the table, in its way broke the cup, against which the lady's hand rested, to pieces!!! A more miraculous escape from the fatal violence of this irresistible element, was never perhaps known—and how they escaped, that almighty power, whose will directs its course, alone can tell. It is doubtless one of those merciful interventions which now and then occur, to warn us of our subjection to, and dependence on, infinite power, and infinite goodness of God, and of our duty towards him.

Perhaps no experiment could more clearly demonstrate the great utility of metalic conductors for the prevention of those mischiefs and damages to which houses are liable from lightning, than the course which the second principal stream took, from the corner of the roof to the water spout on the opposite of the gable end. Without doubt it was attracted by the metal of which the spout was made.

When we have it so much in our power to direct the course of lightning, through means of well-known property in metals, to attract and conduct it, and to prevent thereby all risk and danger, it is surprising that so few houses are provided with conductors. It is earnestly hoped that the inhabitants will pay proper regard to this matter. Four instances, at least, of houses struck by lightning, have happened in this city within a few days; and if no life has been lost, it could only happen through the divine mercy.

The other house that was affected by the lightning on Saturday, was that of a Mr. Harrison, on the Point, which is distant about 180 or 200 yards from the Mr. Mouchette's.—A flash entered at a window above, and destroyed twelve pains of glass. A woman at the instant the flash entered, was attempting to let the window down: fortunately, from the position of a bed, she was obliged to stand on one side, and the stream passed immediately before her body, but without striking her.—She fell instantly senseless, but the very soon after recovered. In its way it shattered the moulding of the window. From the window, it appears to have taken its course to the chimney, from the back of which it tore a brick, and hurled it between the bed and sacking bottom, where it was found.

A branch of the same stream seems to have entered a window of the lower room, where the family was collected—shattered the glass and knocked down all that were present in the room. Happily none were materially injured. To the senses, the room, at the moment of the explosion, seemed filled with fire.

NEW-YORK, June 1.

Mr. Pitt, in the British House of Commons, on the 10th of April, in opposition to a motion for a renewal of negociation for Peace with the French Republic, made the following observations:—

"That the disposition of Ministers for Peace exceeded any recommendation expressed in the motion; that in consequence of the communication lately received from the Court of Vienna of the proposals made by France for a seperate negociation, and of the rejection of them by the Emperor, steps had been taken to use that opportunity for setting on foot a joint negociation; and that his Majesty's ministers had determined immediately to send a confidential person to Vienna, with such instructions as they thought suitable to the present circumstances of Europe, and to the wish of obtaining for it a secure and equitable peace."

In answer to Fox's observations, Mr. Pitt repeated—"That he could not see how far the purpose, which was evidently and equally in the view of all parties, was to be accelerated by the present motion. He had fully explained, that the purpose of Mr. Hammond's mission to Vienna was, "to adopt the means most likely to bring about a pacification, in concert with his majesty's ally." The object of both parties was the same, and the important events which had lately taken place rendered it more necessary than ever they could act in concert. This step was resolved upon as soon ministers were informed of the magnanimous resolution of the Emperor not to make a peace but in concert with Great-Britain. This had been contradicted, because the fact had not been used in argument when the Emperor's loan was debated. It was omitted by him, but not undesignedly. He chose to leave the question on its own ground after he had stated, that in every possible view of the circumstances the emperor was entitled to our aid. The advices which had since been received were certainly of an unfortunate tenor; the real extent of the business was not, however, as yet known. He did not act upon those advices, though he should certainly combine them with his other views of the proceeding."

PHILADELPHIA, June 3.

A Bill to prevent the citizens of the United States privateering against nations in amity with or against Citizens of the United States, has been brought forward in the Senate.

A letter from Havanna, dated May 10, says the present Governor, the Earl of Santa Clara, has notified the French Vice Consul, Bondeneace, that he is determined to preserve the intercourse of neutral nations with that port free and uninterrupted, and that French cruisers are not to molest neutral vessels bound to or from it.

This day arrived the ship Portsmouth Monk, last from Madeira; Captain Monk invalidates the account brought by General Washington, as stated in this Gazette on Tuesday last, of the reception of Mr Pinckney and the favorable disposition of the Directory. He left Rochefort on the 5th of April.

It was the general opinion at Rochefort that the termination of the elections would produce a favourable change in the conduct of France towards America.

This day, (June 3d) at 12 o'clock, the house of Representatives waited upon the President of the United States with the following answer to his Speech to both Houses of Congress, at the opening of the session:

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

SIR,

THE interesting detail of those events, which have rendered the convention of Congress at this time indispensible, (communicated in your Speech to both houses) has excited in us the strongest emotions. Whilst we regret the occasion, we cannot omit to testify our approbation of the measures, and to pledge ourselves, that no considerations of private inconvenience shall prevent, on our part, a faithful discharge of the duties to which we are called.

We have confidently hoped, that the nations of Europe, whilst desolated by foreign wars, or convulsed by intestine dissentions, would have left the United States to enjoy that peace and tranquillity, to which the impartial conduct of our government has entitled us; and it is now with extreme regret we find the measures of the French Republic tending to endanger a situation so desirable and interesting to our country.

Upon the occasion, we feel it our duty to express, in the most explicit manner, the sensations which the present crisis has excited, and to assure you of our zealous co-operations in those measures which may appear necessary for our security & peace.

Although it is the earnest wish of our hearts that peace may be maintained with the French Republic & with all the world, yet we will never surrender those rights which belong to us as a nation: and whilst we view with satisfaction the wisdom, dignity, and moderation, which have marked the measures of the supreme executive of our country, in its attempts to remove, by candid explanations, the complaints and jealousies of France, we feel the full force of that indignity which has been offered our country in the rejection of its ministers. No attempts to wound our rights as a sovereign state will escape the notice of our constituents. They will be felt with indignation, and repelled with that decision which shall convince the world that we are not a degraded people, that we can never submit to the demands of a foreign power, without examination, and without discussion.

Knowing as we do the confidence reposed by the people of the United States in their government, we cannot hesitate in expressing our indignation at any sentiments tending to derogate from that confidence. Such sentiments, wherever entertained, serve to evince an imperfect knowledge of the opinions of our constituents. An attempt to separate the people of the United States from their government, is an attempt to separate them from themselves; and although foreigners, who know not the genius of our country, may have conceived the project, and foreign emissaries may attempt the execution, yet the united efforts of our fellow citizens, will convince the world of its impracticability.

Sensibly as we feel the wound which has been inflicted by the transactions disclosed in your communication, yet we think with you, that neither the honor nor the interest of the United States forbid the repetition of [illegible] for preserving peace; we therefore receive, with the utmost satisfaction, your information, that a fresh attempt at negociating will be instituted; and we cherish the hope, that a mutual spirit of conciliation, and a disposition on the part of France, to compensate for any injuries which may have been committed, upon our neutral rights; and on the part of the United States, to place France on grounds similar to those of other countries, in their relation and connection with us, if any equalities shall be found to exist, will produce an accomodation, compatible to the engagements, rights, duties and honor of the United States. Fully, however, impressed with the uncertainty of the result, we shall prepare to meet with fortitude any unfavorable events which may occur, and to extricate ourselves from the consequences with all the skill we possess, and all the efforts in our power. Believing with you that the conduct of the government has been just and impartial to foreign nations, that the laws for the preservation of peace have been proper, & that they have been fairly executed, the representatives of the people do not hesitate to declare, that they will give their most cordial support to the execution of principles so deliberately and uprightly established.

The many interesting subjects which you have recommended to our consideration, and which are so strongly enforced by this momentous occasion, will receive every attention which their importance demands; and we trust, that by the decided and explicit conduct which will govern our deliberations, every insinuation will be repelled which is derogatory to the honor and independence of our country.

Permit us in closing this address, to express our satisfaction at your promotion to the first office in the government, and our entire confidence that the preeminent talents and patriotism which have placed you in this distinguished situation, will enable you to discharge its various duties with satisfaction to yourself, and advantage to our common country.

To which the President replied as follows;

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

I receive with great satisfaction, your candid approbation of the convention of Congress; and thank you for your assurance that the interesting objects recommended to your consideration, shall receive the attention their importance demands: and that your co-operations may be expected in those measures which may appear necessary for our security or peace.

The declaration of the representatives of the nation of their satisfaction at my promotion to the first office in the government, and of their confidence in my sincere endeavors to discharge the various duties of it, with advantage to our common country, have excited my most grateful sensibility.

I pray you, gentlemen to believe, and to communicate such assurances to our constituents, that however that I can foresee to be attainable by any exertion in the discharge of my duties, considered me so much cordial satisfaction as to conduct a negociation with the French Republic to the removal of prejudices, a correction of errors, adjustment of outrages an accommodation of all differences, and a restoration of harmony and affection, to the mutual satisfaction of both nations; and whenever the legitimate organs of intercourse shall be restored, and the real sentiments of the two governments candidly communicated to each other, although strongly impressed with the necessity of collecting ourselves into a manly posture of defence, I never believe entertain an encouraging confidence that a mutual spirit of conciliation, a disposition to compensate injuries, and accommodate each other in all our relations and connections, will produce an agreement or a treaty, consistent with the engagements, rights, duties, and honor of both nations.

JOHN ADAMS.

United States, June 2.

BLUNT POINTED ORATORY.

At a late training of the Militia in a country town, we are told, a Captain paraded and harangued his soldiers in arms.—"FELLOW SOLDIERS! THE ENGLISH HAVE TREATED US DAMN'D BADLY—THE FRENCH HAVE USED US DAMN'D DEAL WORSE—NOW I WISH WE MAY TAKE THE FIELD AND DRIVE THEM BOTH TO HELL."

WORLDLY GREATNESS AND HONOURS,

When enjoyed with temperance and wisdom, both enlarge our utility, and contribute to our comfort. But we should not over-rate them; for, unless we add to them the necessary correctives of piety and virtue, besides corrupting the mind, and engendering internal misery, they lead us among precipices, and betray us into ruin.

Pittsburgh, June 17.

A melancholy accident happened on Wednesday afternoon last—two children playing in a hole out of which sand had been taken, the earth from above fell in upon them, and before they could be dug out were both dead.

In the Common Pleas of Philadelphia County, March Term, 1797.

Breeches vs Smallclothes } *Trespass, vi et armis.*

(Continued from our last.)

By the Court:—The term Smallclothes is not of such recent origin as is alledged by the plaintiff, or admitted by the defendant. —It is of more than twenty years standing: nor is it indigenous, or wholly of American birth. It has been in use in Britain; and was imported thence. But there, it is used only by waiting men and women, who affect an extreme delicacy; and over step the modesty of nature. Lest they should be thought to have in their minds, what is in breeches, they shun the word, but by that very means, convey the idea more strongly, of what they have in their imaginations; as a man holding his nose, leads you to suppose that he smells a great stench. Some of these refined quality, attempt to mend the matter, by saying *inexpressibles*; we have heard other terms, which are too indelicate to mention, though used by slip-shop gentry to avoid indelicacy.

But though the term Smallclothes has some currency, with waiting maids, such as Mrs. Honour, in Henry Fielding's Tom Jones; or amongst the fribbles in Britain, it is not heard, amongst well bred people, or those who give the law of language; and therefore in that country, there is no ground of action. It is a "*loss, without an injury*" as the law stiles it.

In this city and county it is the same case. The term is known only amongst the less improved classes of the people, who are aiming to be wonderfully refined, but over do the matter. These are not people who set the fashion of language; we therefore think the suit frivolous. The trespass is not committed within the precise province. *The close is not broken.*

It is said, that in the inland villages, such as Carlisle or Pittsburgh, some of the better sort of people have been imposed upon, by petit maitres, or half bred persons from this city who have carried the phrase amongst them. There, perhaps, the action of the plaintiff might be sustainable, as words are, for local reasons actionable in some places, that are not in others. But on that we give no opinion.

Smallclothes for breeches is silly enough, no doubt. It would rather seem to mean the swadling bands of an infant, than the *femoral habiliments* of a grown person, a phrase, by the bye, which some fops, on the same principles, have used instead of breeches; a man of sense would rather be catched saying, *backside wrappers*, than be suspected of that *smallness* of mind, which leads to a false delicacy.

It was nevertheless absurd to make this matter, the subject of a judicial investigation. The Court, perhaps, ought to have entertained the suit. However, if the plaintiff is dissatisfied with our judgment, he knows his remedy; he may bring his writ of error, and the matter before other judges, and in another place.

The Court direct a non-suit.

We have not yet heard whether any writ of error is brought.

ANECDOTE.

From a late Irish Newspaper.

A few years since, James Malone, Esquire, Mayor of Cork, imagining that if he could stop the beggars of the miserable and sickly appearance they generally made, he should divest them of the strongest claim to the charity of the humane, came to the following agreement with one Geoghegan, one of his constables, who was by trade a barber, viz. He directed the barber to seize all the beggars he found strolling within the limits of city, for each of whom he promised a reward, but instead of bringing them before him (the Mayor) he was to take them to his shop, and there shave, wash, dress, and powder them, in the genteelest manner. He seized about half a dozen, and with the assistance of razors, wash balls, scissars, and powder puffs, he so completely metamorphosed them, that those whom he had apprehended as mendicants, when they left his shop appeared like macaronies, at least about the head. This laughable scene was attended with such success, that the whole tribe, during 'squire Malone's mayoralty, avoided his jurisdiction as carefully as if it was visited by a pestilence.

INSTANCE

OF UNCOMMON FEROCITY, IN THE PEOPLE OF *ASTAPA*.

(From M. de Folard's Life of Scipio and Epaminondas.)

ASTAPA was a small town, erected on a mountain without either fortifications or garrison. Lucius Martius, he who required such reputation before the arrival of Scipio, and who commanded a separate corps of troops, summoned it to surrender; to which no attention was paid. The inhabitants accustomed to pillaging, were unwilling to submit to a power, under which they must have lived peaceably and on a good footing with their neighbours, without being allowed to commit any violence or injustice. They held the Romans in abhorrence: and fancying them sufficiently strong by their hatred alone, resolved to perish rather than surrender. They were not ignorant of the Roman usage towards towns taken by assaut —they knew that all in them were either put to death or condemned to slavery, and that the places which they stormed were immediately given up to pillage. They had heaped together at Astapa the plunder of the whole country, and amassed immense riches by rapines and murders. Martius offered them their lives and liberties, if they would give up their wealth; but it was dearer to them than life itself: they therefore refused it at such a price, and could not bring themselves to assent, that the fruit of so many years employed in injustice and robbery, should pass into the possession of their mortal enemies. They caused their gold and silver money, whatever they had of value, to be brought into the market place; then, with a firmness worthy of a better motive, they placed upon this heap their old people, their wives and children; they enclosed them with a circle of fagots ready to be lighted, and placed a guard of fifty young men, with orders to set the whole on fire, and not suffer a single person to escape, if they were beaten in the sally they were then going to make upon the Romans.

Having taken these fatal precautions, they all devoted themselves to death, by the most horrible imprecations, and swore to kill themselves if they were worsted in the combat, rather than submit to the Republic. Full of this terrible resolution, they briskly sallied out. Martius, who never thought them capable of this rashness, was surprised; the first posts were carried; they observed no order in the action, but fought with such fury, that at first nothing could withstand them. Martius, towards whose lines they resolutely advanced, had time to form a body of veterans, who knew not how to retreat or give way, though death stared them in the face; they attacked them like men in despair, and, not being able to conquer, were all killed, so that not a single man remained.

The news of this defeat soon reached Astapa, and produced in that town a most cruel treagedy: the fifty young men being informed of the loss of their fellow citizens, set fire to the pile, which inclosed all which these wretched men had left that was most dear and valuable, a vast number of women and children, who were rash enough to subscribe to the barbarous resolutions of their husbands and parents, yet had not constancy to bear the terrible attacks of the devouring flame; but the young men had the inhumanity to drive again into the blazing pile their half burned bodies, and to cut in pieces those they were unable to force back. After so great a carnage, tired of living themselves as well as of killing their fellow citizens, reeking with the blood they had shed, they threw themselves into midst of the flames to avoid the Romans. Thus perished the Astapians, by such an access of pride and fury, as makes humanity shudder at the relation. They shewed in thus sacrificing themselves, the immoderate antipathy they bore to a nation which had loaded all their country with acts of kindness, and the excessive transport the human heart is susceptible of, when inflamed by its passions.

☞ On the 5th of August next, ends the Eleventh Year since the first publication of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE—The encouragement the Printer has met with has equalled his expectations—his thanks are particularly due to those whose punctuality in discharging their subscriptions, has enabled him to prosecute his business, and he assures them, that no industry on his part shall be wanting to render the Gazette worthy of their patronage—At the same time, he is sorry to remark, that there are many whose FAIR PROMISES have kept pace with the payments of others, and as it is impossible for him to receive any more of this kind of TRADE, he informs all those in arrears, that on the expiration of the said 5th of August, he is determined to compel a fulfilment of these promises in a way that will not prove very agreeable.

Printing Office, Pittsburgh, June 16, 1797.

STRAYED or stolen within three miles of the mouth of Buffalo, on the Ohio, a dark bay HORSE, 9 years old last spring, about 14 hands high, trots and canters well, a good deal saddle marked, branded on the near shoulder R, but not very perceivable. Whoever takes up said Horse and delivers him to the subscriber, living three miles from Pittsburgh on the west side of the Allegheny river, or advertising in the Pittsburgh Gazette where he may be found, shall receive FIVE DOLLARS REWARD, and reasonable charges.

JOHN HUEY.

June 15, 1797.

Abner and Jesse Barker,

HAVE just received a fresh supply of MERCHANDIZE, suitable to the present season, amongst which are warranted BOULTING CLOTHS, of which they mean to keep a regular supply—they have also a few tons of Iron and Castings, all which they offer for sale on the most reduced prices for cash or country produce.

Pittsburgh, June 14, 1797.

FOR SALE,

BY the subscriber, in Westmoreland county, near Budd's Ferry, a compleat KEEL BOAT, 66 feet in length, and 9 feet in breadth. The terms of sale will be made known by Samuel Boyd, in Pittsburgh, or by the subscriber.

ROBERT BOLDRIGS.

June 15, 1797.

Six Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from near the mouth of the Nine Mile Run, Pitt township, about the 20th of May last, two MARES. The one a dark roan, with a large bushy mane and tail, 12 or 13 years old, about 15 hands high. The other a bright sorrel, with a mane and tail of the same colour; when closely examined, a great many grey hairs will be discovered, mixed with the others, 5 years old, a large star in her forehead, about 14 hands high, and unwilling to let a crupper under her tail, both natural trotters. The above reward will be given to any one who will be kind enough to secure them, and send the subscriber word, and if brought home, reasonable charges.

JOHN M'DOWELL.

June 12, 1797.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber living on Big Pipe Creek, Frederick county, Maryland, 12 miles from Hanover, and 7 from Westminster town, on the 25th ult. Two German Servants, viz. HENRY SCHMACKTENBERG, aged 33 years, he is of Low Dutch extraction, and speaks High Dutch but indifferently, of a middle stature, short curly brown hair, had on and took with him a high crown felt hat, a deep blue cloth coat, a black cloth jacket, blue velvet creeches, two pair mixed stockings, and a pair of shoes.

CATHARINE CLUDT, aged 27 years, of a middle stature, chunky made, full faced, short sandy hair, had on and took with her a high crown felt hat, several caps, a German jacket, two striped linsey petticoats, one black stuff ditto, and one striped stuff ditto, one pair of white cotton stockings, and one pair of shoes; and as they went off together it is presumed they will pass for man and wife. Whoever takes up and secures said servants so that their master may get them again shall receive the above reward, and if brought home reasonable charges.

JOHN BOWER.

June 12, 1797.

Town of East-Liberty.

THE subscriber having laid out a TOWN west of the Laurel Hill, on the new state road from Bedford to Pittsburgh, in Ligonier Valley, Donnegal township, Westmoreland county, within one mile of Westmoreland Furnace and Forge. It is situated on a level spot of ground on each side of said road, which is 60 feet wide; the soil is good, water convenient, as there is a run of excellent water on each side the Town, one of which is sufficient for a mill or any other water works; it is one mile from Loyalhannon creek, where there is a good grist and saw mill, and several others not more than four miles off good stones and timber for building in great plenty, and two lime stone quarries adjoining the town. The Lots are now offered for sale at Twenty Dollars each, without any condition of settlement—Ten Dollars to be paid in hand, and the remainder at the end of one year, when the deed will be made. Each Lot is 60 feet front and 160 feet deep to a 12 feet alley—water may be had on each Lot by digging about 10 feet, there is plenty of stone coal very convenient. Purchasers may be accommodated with Out Lots at a low rate. A plan of the Town may be seen at the subscriber's on the premises, who has the residue of the place to sell, on which there is a good body of iron ore.

ROBERT LAUGHLIN.

Ligonier Valley, June 7, 1797.

ALL those who have any demands against the estate of BENJAMIN HARRIS, late of Washington township, deceased, are desired to render them properly attested, and all those who are indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment to

JACOB HARRIS,
JAMES PURVIANCE, } Executors.

Fayette county, June 5, 1797.

ALL persons have any demands against the subscriber are requested to bring them forward for settlement, and those indebted to him, are hereby informed, that unless they make payment on or before the first day of July next, their accounts will be put in suit without distinction.

JAMES ALLEN.

Pittsburgh, June 15, 1797.

By Yesterday's Mail.

NEW-YORK, June 6.

Extract of a letter from a respectable gentleman at Montreal, dated 21st May.

"We have lately taken up a spy from your country in the pay of Mr. Adet: he is called General M'Lean, was born in Rhode-Island, and has been several times in this province last summer to feel the pulse of the disaffected Canadians. This last visit he was so daring as to aim at surprising the garrison at Quebec, whilst the change of quarters of the different regiments were taking place; but he reckoned without his host—the first man he opened his plan to at Quebec informed against him, and he is now in irons, and will shortly be tried."

PHILADELPHIA, June 9.

Appointments by Authority.

The President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, have appointed

CHARLES C. PINCKNEY of S. Carolina.
FRANCIS DANA, of Massachusetts.
JOHN MARSHALL, of Virginia.

Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary to the Republic of France.

Extract of a letter from a respectable mercantile house at Nantz, dated 19th March, 1797.

"We have considered ourselves, for some time past, as bordering upon the moment of breaking the alliance with your government; but are happy now in advising this fatal moment is very far distant.

"The new elections having lately taken place we find one third of the legislative body to be composed of new members, and believe them to be men of such character as feel the impression of the importance of our public welfare—sensible of the obligations due the interests of their country, in the preservation of an amicable understanding.

The following bills are before the Senate—Bill for raising an additional corps of Artillerists and Engineers—Bill for raising an additional corps of Light Dragoons—Bill providing for the protection of the Trade of the United States.

LEXINGTON, (K.) May 23.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

A gentleman arrived in town on Wednesday last, who left Natchez on the 20th April, gives the following interesting information:

That the Governor of Natchez (Gioso) has issued his proclamation; informing the inhabitants of that district, that the Spanish posts on the Mississippi will not be delivered into the possession of the United States. That Mr. Ellicot will not be permitted to run the line between the United States and the Spanish territory. That the Spaniards are repairing their fortifications at the different posts on the Mississippi, except the Chickasaw Bluffs, which they have evacuated and demolished. That an embargo is laid on all the shipping at New-Orleans. That a large body of French troops are on the island of Cuba, supposed to be destined for the Mississippi. That Mr. Ellicot has pitched his markee within about 600 yards of the garrison at Natches, at which place the American standard was hoisted; that the Governor had ordered it to be taken down, which orders were not attended to, in consequence of which, a peice of artillery is levelled at the markee every evening.

That Mr. Ellicot has forwarded dispatches to the Executive of the United States, by a Mr. Knox, (in whose company the gentleman who gives this information travelled from Natches.) That the Governor of Natches sent men to way-lay them and intercept the dispatches, but having previous information thereof, they avoided them by travelling through the woods. That war is likely to take place between the Creek and Chickasaw Indians; the former having lately stole a number of horses from the latter, who are busily employed at present in fortifying themselves.

Pittsburgh, June 16, 1797.

THE Members of Lodge No. 45, of Free and Accepted Masons, are hereby requested to take notice, that next St. John's Day, the 24th of June, a Sermon will be preached, and, as customary, a Procession in Masonic order. The Brethren will be pleased to assemble at the Lodge Room, at Jonathan Plummer's tavern, at 10 o'clock.

JOHN M'DOWELL, Master.
By order,
A. RICHARDSON, Sec'y.

nds for Sale and Settlement.

WHEREAS the Pennsylvania Population Company, have purchased, of the te of Pennsylvania, several large and va- ble Tracts of Land, lying in the triangle Presqu'isle, on Lake Erie, and on the wa- of French creek, and Allegheny River, having had the said tracts surveyed and ded into 300 acre lots, do now offer rts of them to the public for sale of the t reasonable terms and payments. The mpany having deputed and appointed Ju- Colt, Esq. also one of the members of r board of managers, their agent in ge- al, and also with exclusive powers to dis- e of a large tract of land to settlers; and ing appointed Thomas Reese, William wer, and Ennion Williams, Esqrs. their nts for disposing of the other parts of the mpany's land, agreeably to such directions they may receive.

The said Colt will reside at Presqu'isle on e Erie, the said Reese at Presqu'isle, the Power at Cussewago creek, and said iliams at the forks of Little Beaver creek, re they will keep their respective offices the Company's lands, in which great en- ragement will be given to actual settlers families, who come to reside in the coun- Individuals or companies applying at ir offices, respectively, may be informed those terms, where attendance will be gi. maps of the Company's land exhibited, ticular tracts shewn, & all due attention d to applicants. Encouragement will be n to useful mechanicks who first apply Roads will be opened and mills erected. res of provisions, implements, &c. are n to be sold on reasonable terms to per- settling on the lands, which the com- y have to dispose of.

The lands are good, the soil rich, the cli- e healthy, and they possess many advan- es, from water communication.

For further particulars, those who are in- ed to treat for any part of the same, are rred to the agents aforesaid.

JOHN NICHOLSON, President.
JOHN FIELD,
THEO. CAZENOVE, } Managers.
WALTER STEWART,

Sixty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 8th instant, three indented Dutch ser- t men, of the following description, Willi- m Heymirick, by trade a painter, about e ten inches high, a middle aged man, tty well made, some what attached to mpany, brown complexion; had on and ok with him a short brown coat and over- , also a tolerable good long blue coat, and llow cassimer waistcoat and breeches, he no time ago bored his ears, one of which s been materially injured by the weight lead attached to it; he wears his hair tied. William Hammis, by trade a Blacksmith, t professes the Locksmith particularly, a bust, well made man, not exceeding 35 ars of age, very much inclined to idleness d smoking, marked with the small pox, of brown complexion, short hair, a forbid- ng look, he usually wore when at work a ort coat and overalls, but in all probability will change them, having a number of od cloths.

Peter Smith, by trade a common Black- ith, a short corpulant man, very full fac- , in whose mouth will the pipe ever be en when striking on the anvil, or blowing e bellows, he usually wore a large flat owned hat, speaks very bad English, dark mplexion, short hair.

The aforesaid servants have been seen tra- ling towards Greensburgh.

The above reward will be paid to any per- n or persons who will apprehend and se- re said servants in any goal in the state, elsewhere, or in proportion for any of em, and if delivered in Pittsburgh, reason able charges, paid by

JAMES O'HARA.

May 9, 1797.

N the year 1780, John Reynolds going down the Ohio river, was killed by the dians; a short time after Col. Thomas mpbell found the body and a number of pers belonging to the deceased, the pa- rs he gave to some person in this town, o promised to take care of them for the ir, but since that period nothing has been ard of the papers. The subscriber, son of e said John Reynolds, takes this method informing the person in whose hands said pers were lodged that he is now in Pitts- rgh, and will continue there for two or ree weeks, in order to receive them—he lieves they can be of no use to any person ut the heirs of his father's estate.

WILLIAM M'KEE REYNOLDS.

June 8, 1797.

AME to the subscriber's Ferry on the west side of the Allegheny river, on the day of May last, a brown Horse, 9 years d, 14 hands high, three white feet, the off e wall'd, a blaze in his face, no brand per- ivable. The owner is desired to come, rove property, pay charges and take him way.

ALEXANDER LOGAN.

June 3, 1797.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen about the 14th of May last, from the Borough of Pittsburgh —a dark iron grey Horse of a bluish shade, 5 years old this spring, about thirteen hands and an half high, racks and trots, a lofty carriage, a short switch tail, main trimmed hanging to the left side, shod all round, has no mark perceivable, but his singular colour and figure renders him remarkable. Any person taking up said horse and bringing him to the subscriber in Pittsburgh, shall have Ten Dollars Reward and reasonable charges, and if stolen and the thief brought to justice the above reward, paid by

JOHN CRAWFORD.

June 6, 1797.

Whereas I have given three promissory notes under my hand and seal, dated the 29th November last, two of them for 50l. each, and one for 100l. payable at three separate times, to a certain Robert Hunter of Westmoreland county, for a tract of land, but I have good reason to believe that he cannot make me a sufficient title to said land, I hereby caution all persons from taking an assignment on said notes or either of them, as I am determined not to pay them until I am secured in title of said land.

FREDERICK BYER.

May 18, 1797.

THE subscriber has laid off a TOWN upon Mahoning, at the Cuscusky Fields, the Lots of which he now offers for sale at Twelve Dollars each. One half of the purchase money to be paid at the time of entering for a Lot, and the remainder when the deed is made out, which he expects will be in the month of August next. A lottery will be held in Pittsburgh for a preference in the lots, of which notice will be given in the Pittsburgh Gazette. Each lot is 60 feet in front, and 140 feet deep. The first purchaser who builds a house in said Town two stories high, 10 feet by 18, shall receive one lot gratis.

Tickets can be had of Adamson Tannehill, Esq. in Pittsburgh, Robert Galbraith, Esq. Pitt township, Joseph Cook, merchant, in Greensburgh, and by the subscriber West-Newton on Yough river. I have appointed Moses Ford my agent.

JOSEPH L. FINDLEY.

June 6, 1797.

N. B. Out Lots will be furnished to purchasers.

FOR SALE.

THE Mill and Farm formerly owned by Reed and Forde, situate on the south fork of Ten Mile creek, about 12 miles from Redstone Old Fort, and two miles from the Monongahela. The Farm contains 106 acres, about 30 acres cleared, 14 of which are meadow of the first quality, and much more may be made. The Mill is in tollerable repair, with bolting cloths, and every thing compleat for merchant work.—There is on the premises a neat frame store house. The situation for collecting grain & the sale of goods is equal, if not superior to any in the western country. The purchaser will be allowed a credit for part of the purchase money. For further particulars apply to A. & J. Barker, Pittsburgh, who are duly authorised to make sale of the same.

KISSAM & STITH.

April, 1797.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED *from the Yough Forge, near Connell's Ville, on Saturday the 20th inst. a Grey MARE, about 4 years old, 14 hands and an half or 15 hands high, she has a long switch tail, paces and trots, and has a small collar mark lately done. Whoever takes up said Mare and returns her to the subscriber, or gives information where she is so that he may get her, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges. It is supposed she is making for the south branch of Potowmack.*

ISAAC MEARS.

Yough Forge, May 29, 1797.

CUT NAILS.

THE *subscriber takes this method of informing the public, that he has erected a machine, (near Connell's Ville, Fayette county) which goes by water, for the cutting of Nails. It performs the business in such an expeditious and complete a manner, that he flatters himself it will prove a very valuable acquisition to this western country, as he will be able to supply those who may favour him with their orders with Nails of different sizes, at a short notice, and on the most reasonable terms. The Nails cut by this machine are superior to all other cut Nails, and equal in quality to a hammered Nail, as they are cut hot out of hammered iron.*

NATHANIEL GIBSON.

Yough Forge, May 29, 1797.

N. B. The price by the quantity of these excellent cut nails, will not be more than eighteen pence per lb. at the Factory.

WILLIAM STEELE,

AT *the corner of the* DIAMOND *in Market Street, and opposite the sign of the Waggon, has just received and for sale on the most reasonable terms, a General Assortment of*

MERCHANDIZE,

suitable to the Season.

Pittsburgh, June 8, 1797.

Holland Company Lands.

THE subscribers being concerned in the settlement large and valuable body of lands for the Holland Company, are prepared to offer liberal terms to actual settlers.

These lands are situate principally on the waters of French and Cussewago creeks, in the county of Allegheny, and extend northward within ten miles of Presqu'isle. The whole is divided into tracts of about 400 acres, a part of each tract will be given to the settler gratis, and an additional part sold at a low rate and on long payments. A liberal supply of provisions will be given on credit to those who may require them.

Cussewago (or Meadville) situate on French creek, at its junction with Cussewago creek and about 100 miles north of Pittsburgh, and 20 south from Presqu'isle) contains at this time about 50 dwelling houses, as also an excellent ghrist and saw mill, and a number more saw mills are expected to be raised in different parts of the country this summer.

From the many advantages for trade and of soil and climate, those who are desirous of becoming landholders on easy terms, will find it their interest to settle in this country.

For further particulars apply to either of the subscribers at Cussewago (or Meadville) or in its neighbourhood.

SAMUEL FOSTER,
ALEXANDER W. FOSTER

Cussewago, May 1, 1797.

NOTITE.

12th of February, 1789.

JOHN Campbell enters a caveat against granting a patent to Christian Lisnet, on his warrant dated 3d of September 1785, for a tract of land in Washington county, alledging, that he the said Campbell hath an older Virginia certificate for the same. The first Monday in October next is appointed for a hearing of the parties on this caveat, thirty days notice being given.

DAVID KENNEDY, Sec. L. O.

John Lukens, Esquire, Surveyor General.

28th August, 1790.

The parties not appearing on the former citation, I therefore appoint the first Monday in December next for a hearing of the said parties, thirty days notice being given

DAVID KENNEDY, Sec. L. O.

February 21st, 1797.

The parties not having appeared on either of the above citations, the first Monday in December next is, therefore appointed for a hearing of the said parties, or any others interested or concerned in the above caveat, six months notice, at least, being given in the Pittsburgh Gazette, and also six months notice in one of the Philadelphia Gazettes.

By order of the Board of Property,

JOHN HALL, Sec. L. O.

NOTICE.

12th of February, 1789.

John Campbell enters a caveat against granting a patent to Francis Lisnet, on his warrant dated the 30th April 1788, for a tract of land in Washington county, alledging, that he the said Campbell, hath an older Virginia certificate for the same. The first Monday in October next is appointed for a hearing of the parties on this caveat, thirty days notice being given.

DAVID KENNEDY, Sec. L. O.

John Lukens, Esquire, Surveyor General.

28th August, 1790.

The parties not appearing at the time above appointed, I do therefore hereby appoint the first Monday in December next, for a hearing of the said parties, they having at least thirty days notice.

DAVID KENNEDY, Sec. L. O.

February 21st, 1797.

The parties not having appeared on either of the above citations, the first Monday in December next is therefore appointed for a hearing of the said parties on the above caveat, or any others interested or concerned therein, six months notice, at least, being given in the Pittsburgh Gazette, and also six months notice in one of the Philadelphia Gazettes.

By order of the Board of Property,

JOHN HALL, Sec. L. O.

Grammar School.

THE *subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he designs, provided he receives sufficient encouragement, to open a Grammar School at his own house, in Derry township, Westmoreland county, and state of Pennsylvania, on the 1st day of November next, where the Latin and Greek Languages shall be taught with care and accuracy, together with Composition and Orthography, Geography and the Mathematics.*

Lodging can be conveniently obtained in the neighbourhood, and at a reasonable rate.—The price of tuition, which will be reasonable may be known by application to the subscriber.

JOHN M'PHERRIN, A. B.

March 14, 1797. tf

Twenty Dollars Rew

ON *the 8th of May, instant, ran away from the subscriber living on the Glade in Westmoreland county, ten miles from Greensburgh, a negro slave named Tom Gr about 5 feet 7 inches high, a very active, well made fellow, talks both the English German languages, and remarkable for having very red eyes; he took with him one of yellow twilled overalls and jacket, one of clouded nankeen, one cotton linen coat, a deep blue cloath coat, one pair of muslin alls and jacket, one pair of silk and cotton and a pair of woolen hose, one fine and one hat, and sundry other wearing apparel presumption is, that he intends either down the river Ohio or to Presqu'isle. ver takes up said slave and brings him his master, or secures him in any jail, have the above reward with reasonable es paid by me.*

JACOB PAINTER.

May 11, 1797. tf.

THE subscriber takes this method to form his friends and former custom that he has removed his STORE from the mouth of Turtle creek to the house occupied by John Reed, the corner of the Diamond and near the Court and Market house, where he has a general assortment of GOODS for sale on moderate terms for cash or country produce. Those indebted to him will please to make payment.

SAMUEL BOYD.

Pittsburgh, May 17, 1797.

N. B. A few good Kentucky Boats for sale, apply as above.

WHEREAS some person or persons have lately cut and carried off large quantities of timber from the lands of the subscriber, lying west and adjoining the town of M'Intosh at the mouth of Beaver creek in the county of Allegheny.

To punish such transgressors, and prevent similar abuses in future, I will give a reward of FIVE DOLLARS on the conviction of each person so offending. Any information given to JOHN SIMONSON, Attorney at Law in the town of Washington, will meet with proper attention.

JAMES STRAWBRIDGE.

Philadelphia, Feb. 3, 1797.

N. B. The lands here alluded to, are for Sale. For terms apply as above. tf

Choppers and Grubbers

wanted in Beever creek settlement, to make Sixty Thousand Rails, and to grub fifty acres or more of land, and to clear the same this spring fit for the plow, for which generous prices will be given in Cash or Goods, at the option of the workmen; half a dollar per hundred will be given for the Rails, and from three to six dollars per acre for grubbing and clearing, according to the labour necessary in clearing; and the workmen will be supplied with good provisions, or the prices will be increased if they prefer supplying themselves with provisions. Also Ten or more smart active Axemen, with their own axes, are wanted to cut timber, open roads, and other farmers work, to whom Ten Dollars per month will be given for this season, and the ensuing summer, and supplies of good provisions. Any persons chusing to engage on these terms, may apply to SAMUEL MENOUGH, at his tavern at Brady's run, two miles above the mouth of Big Beaver, or to the subscriber at his Mills at the forks of Little Beaver.

ENNION WILLIAMS.

April 26, 1797. 2m

Weegee Township,

TO BE SOLD,

ONE half of Lot No. 30, and the whole of Lots Nos. 35 and 36, in the second township and second range of the Seven Ranges, commonly called the Weegee Township. Fourteen families are already settled in this township, and more are preparing to establish there. For particulars apply to Mr. DANIEL M'ELHERAN, at Mr. Thomas Edginton's, lower end of Holliday's Cove, or at Whelen, who is authorised to sell the same, and to receive proposals for the whole of this valuable township.

ROBERT TROUP.

New-York, May 4, 1797. tf.

N. B. The above mentioned D. M'Elheran, attorney in fact for William Hill, of the city of New York, has many other valuable Tracts of Land for Sale, in the Seven Ranges of the North Western Territory of the United States.

RAGS.

Three Pence per pound will be given for clean Linen and Cotton Rags, by the Printer hereof.

Blank Articles of Agreement Judgment and ommon Bonds, Apprentices Indentures, Justices Executions, Summonses warrants, &c. for sale at this Printing Office.